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(54) Fluid loss control system  
(57) A composition capable of imparting improved fluid loss control properties to aqueous systems is formed from a combination of (a) a solid, particulate silicate or aluminosilicate material; (b) a reaction product formed from a polyvinyl alcohol and at least 1 per cent of stoichiometry of an aldehyde-containing or -generating agent; wherein the amount of component (a) to component (b) is in the ratio of at least about 0.75:1. The invention also provides improved drilling fluids containing said composition and a process of drilling bore holes using the improved drilling fluid.

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SPECIFICATION  
Fluid loss control system

- The present invention relates to compositions capable of imparting improved fluid loss controlling properties to aqueous systems, and to their use especially in drilling bore holes into subterranean formations.

In normal well drilling operations in which a well is drilled by a rotary method, the well bore hole is generally filled with a drilling fluid or mud which is circulated therein. Drilling fluids are usually pumped down through the drill stem of the rotary rig, circulated around the drill bit and returned to the surface through the annular passage between the drill stem and well wall. These drilling fluids perform a number of functions including lubricating the drill stem and bit, cooling the bit, carrying the cuttings from the bit up the bore hole to the surface where the cuttings may be separated and disposed of, and providing a hydrostatic head against the walls of the well to contain downhole geopressure.

Various clay or colloidal clay bodies such as bentonite, sepiolite, attapulgite and the like have been used in drilling fluids for many years. The use of these materials has caused the industry to refer to drilling fluids as "muds".

The drilling fluid must be capable of resisting the loss of fluid, normally water, into the porous strata through which the bore hole traverses. The loss of fluid causes the formation and build-up of a cake deposit which, after a period of time, can result in the sticking of the drill pipe and stoppage of the drilling operation. The fluid must, therefore, be of a nature which permits minimum loss into the porous strata. Agents which impart such property are conventionally termed "water loss controllers" or "fluid loss controllers".

The drilling fluid must be capable of exhibiting the above-described fluid-loss properties under changing composition and environmental conditions encountered during the drilling operation. The drilling fluid components should be substantially stable to the presence of various calcium compounds as well as sodium chloride which may be present in the fluid from the soil strata with which it is in contact and/or due to the use of salt water having calcium or sodium salts therein used in forming the drilling fluid.

It is also desired that the agents contained in conventional drilling fluids are stable and functional at elevated temperature. It is well known that as the bore hole increases in depth the temperatures encountered are substantially above that found at the earth's surface. Further, heat is generated by frictional forces on the drill bit. It is, therefore, desired that components used in forming drilling fluids be stable and functional at varying elevated temperature conditions.

The increased filtrate viscosity caused by the viscosifying agent of a drilling fluid has been relied upon as a mode of aiding in fluid loss control with little success especially when drilling into and through microporous formations. To further enhance the control, various agents have been added. For example, in U.S. Patent 3,032,498 a cyanoethylated starch was described as a water loss controller when used in combination with a clay-based mud. U.S. Patent 3,988,246 describes an esterified or etherified starch as a water loss controlling agent when combined with a xanthan gum based drilling mud. Other starches have been employed in clay free muds under limiting temperature conditions as starches are known to be temperature sensitive.

Bentonite clays which have sodium as the major exchangeable ion, such as Wyoming bentonite, have been used to impart fluid loss controlling properties to drilling fluids. These bentonites must be used in large dosages to approach practical fluid loss properties and usually impart fluid loss which is still higher than desired by the industry. Bentonite clays which have calcium or magnesium as the major exchangeable ion have been used to impart rheological properties to drilling muds, but these clays are not capable of imparting fluid loss properties.

There is a need for a method for imparting a high degree of fluid loss inhibiting properties to solid particulate silicate or alumino-silicate materials contained in aqueous compositions such as drilling fluid compositions. The properties of the composition should be stable to varying conditions and temperatures commonly encountered in drilling operations.

The present invention provides a composition capable of imparting improved fluid loss control properties to aqueous systems, which may be alkaline, comprising a mixture of (a) a solid, particulate silicate or alumino-silicate material; and (b) a reaction product formed in an aqueous medium having a pH of about 5.5 or lower between polyvinyl alcohol having an average molecular weight of at least 20000 with at least about 1 per cent of stoichiometry of an aldehyde-containing or generating agent, the ratio of component (a) to component (b) being at least about 0.75:1 to 3:1.

The new composition imparts improved fluid loss controlling properties not possessed by its components separately and which are stable to elevated temperatures and the conditions commonly encountered in bore hole drilling operations. The compositions may be used to form an improved water-based, drilling fluid, useful in drilling bore holes into subterranean formations.

It has been found that silicate or alumino-silicate solid, particulate material can be used to impart a high degree of fluid loss properties to aqueous systems when combined with the polyvinyl alcohol reaction product described herein. It is preferred that the solid, particulate material be substantially inorganic and contain a major amount of kaolinite, halloysite, montmorillonite or illite minerals or

mixtures thereof and the like. The preferred materials are attapulgite, sepiolite, bentonite and kaolin.

Bentonite clays are readily available from various sources throughout the world. The material is conventionally mined either from open pits or underground deposits. It is dried from its natural moisture content of 30 to 40 per cent to a moisture content of from about 5 to 15 per cent. The dried material is customarily pulverized, usually by a roller mill, to a fineness of 200 mesh (90%) or smaller (sieve opening 0.074 mm). Bentonite can contain various exchangeable cations within its structure. The major cation can be sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium or ammonium.

Attapulgite clays are widely used in the drilling industry to impart viscosity to drilling fluids having high electrolyte content. Attapulgite clays are extensively mined in the Georgia—Florida area of the United States. These clays do not exhibit fluid loss control properties.

Other silicate or aluminosilicate materials can be used as the solid, particulate component. These materials can be formed from a variety of natural or artificial sources. They may be in the form of mineral bearing materials of kaolinite, halloysite, montmorillonite or illite or mixtures thereof.

The solid, particulate material found useful in the subject composition should be particulate material such that at least about 90 per cent by weight is capable of passing through a No. 2 U.S. Standard Sieve (sieve opening 0.84 mm.). It is preferred that the major portion of the material be smaller than No. 20 and larger than No. 325 mesh U.S. Standard Sieve Size (i.e. 0.044 to 0.84 mm.). The term "solid" as used in the subject application and claims defines a material which is substantially insoluble in the fluid medium. Material of the same or similar composition can also be present which are of smaller and/or larger particle size.

The polyvinyl alcohol reaction product found useful in forming the subject inventive composition is formed by contacting polyvinyl alcohol and an aldehyde containing or generating compound. The polyvinyl alcohols found useful in forming the subject reaction product have a weight average molecular weight of at least about 20,000 and preferably the weight average molecular weight should be from about 90,000 to 200,000. Conventionally, polyvinyl alcohol is the hydrolyzed product of polyvinyl acetate. The hydrolysis should be at least about 75 per cent complete and preferably at least about 80 to 95 per cent complete to form a suitable polyvinyl alcohol reactant. The polyvinyl alcohol reactant, such as formed from the hydrolysis of polyvinyl acetate or the like, can be reacted in an aqueous medium with an aldehyde containing or generating reactant. Suitable aldehyde containing reactants are

organic chemical compounds which contain at least one aldehyde group therein as are well known and include, for example, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, glycolaldehyde, glyoxylic acid and the like or polyaldehydes i.e. organic compounds having more than one aldehyde group in the compound, such as glyoxal, paraformaldehyde and the like. Other suitable aldehyde reactants include aldehyde generating agents i.e. known organic compounds capable of forming an aldehyde group in situ, such as melamine-formaldehyde monomeric products and derivatives such as tri and hexa(methylol) melamine and the tri and hexa(C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy)methyl) melamine. Such materials can be formed by known conventional methods. The alkyl blocked derivatives are commercially available, are stable to self polymerization and are, therefore, preferred. Of all of the aldehyde reactants, the preferred reactants are paraformaldehyde and formaldehyde.

The subject polyvinyl alcohol reaction product found suitable in the subject composition to impart the desired properties can be formed by reacting a polyvinyl alcohol, as described above, with from at least about 1 and preferably from about 1 to 200 and most preferably from about 2 to 50 per cent of stoichiometry of an aldehyde reactant based on the hydroxyl content of the polyvinyl alcohol. We define stoichiometry as the reaction of 2 OH groups with one aldehyde group. Excess aldehyde can be used. The particular amount of aldehyde agent will depend on its solubility in the aqueous reaction media, and its reactivity as is known and determinable by conventional means.

The reaction is carried out in an aqueous medium which should be acidic, that is, have a pH of about 5.5 or less and preferably from about 2 to 4.5. The reaction can be carried out at ambient or elevated temperatures, such as from about 50°C to 100°C. The solid product can be recovered by conventional techniques such as by salting out with a sulfate, carbonate or phosphate salt, decantation, filtration and drying.

Compositions of the combination of the above described solid particulate component and the polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde reaction product have unexpectedly been found to impart a high degree of water-loss control which is unattainable by separate use of the materials.

The various solid, particulate materials including argillaceous materials, such as magnesium or calcium bentonite, impart substantially no fluid loss inhibiting properties to aqueous systems. Even sodium bentonite is known to be capable of imparting only fair properties in high dosages.

The presently described polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde reaction products do not, when used alone, exhibit and impart fluid-loss control to aqueous systems such as water-based drilling fluids.

It has been presently unexpectedly found that when the polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde reaction product is combined with the above described solid, particulate silicate or aluminosilicate materials, one unexpectedly attains an exceptionally high degree of fluid-loss control not attributable to either component.

The aqueous system which contains the subject composition should have an alkaline pH of at least 8 and preferably from 8 to 12.0 and more preferably from 8.3 to 11.0.

conditions, one attains the desired properties. Adjustment of the pH can be done with any water soluble inorganic base or acid such as alkali metal hydr oide, alkaline earth metal hydroxide or a hydrohalic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, sodium bicarbonate, or sodium carbonate.

The polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde reaction product can be used in any effective amount which, when combined with the herein described silicate or alumino-silicate materials, imparts a high degree of water-loss control to the resultant aqueous system. Normally suitable amounts are from about 0.3 to 5 per cent and preferably from about 0.75 to 2 per cent polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde reaction product based on the weight of the water of the resultant aqueous system. The concentration most suitable can be readily determined in conventional manners taking into consideration the nature of the polymer i.e. 10 molecular weight, hydroxyl content, aldehyde reactant, etc., as well as the nature and concentration of other materials contained in the aqueous system. 10

The ratio of the solid, particulate silicate or alumino-silicate material to the polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde product should be at least about 0.75:1 with from about 0.75:1 to 3:1 being preferred and from about 1:1 to 3:1 being more preferred. The particular concentration will depend on 15 the specific nature of the solid, particulate material as well as on the nature and concentration of other materials contained in the aqueous system. 15

The above-described composition has been unexpectedly found to exhibit a high degree of fluid loss control. That is to say that the composition is capable of interacting with the adjacent porosity to inhibit loss of the fluid to the porous environment. The fluid loss of the system can be determined in 20 accordance with the American Petroleum Institute's procedure API No RP—13B for both ambient and high temperature conditions. After initial spurt, the desired water loss control attained with the subject composition is of less than about 20 ml per 30 minutes and, preferably, less than about 15 ml/30 min. 20

It has been further unexpectedly found that the subject composition has excellent stability to temperature, calcium and sodium salts and various other conditions desired of a fluid used in rotary 25 drilling of bore holes and the like. The drilling fluids containing the subject composition have unexpectedly been found to have high degrees of stability under various adverse conditions. Such fluids have been found to be stable after subjection to elevated temperatures for sustained periods of time, to high shear rates such as are encountered at the site of the drill bit, as well as being stable in the presence of various corrosive elements such as calcium chloride, and sodium chloride which may be 30 entrained in such fluids. 30

The drilling fluid composition of the subject invention can contain other conventional drilling fluid additives such as weighting agents as, for example, crushed oyster shells, barite and the like; thinner such as ferrochrome lignosulfonate and the like; lost-circulation agents such as ground walnut shells, cotton seed hulls and the like; pH adjusters such as MgO, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and 35 the like; as well as other conventional additives. 35

The term "water-based" which is used herein in describing the present invention, generally includes drilling fluids which have a liquid base comprising substantially fresh water or salt water. However, it is to be realized that at times certain small amounts of other liquids may be emulsified or 40 admixed with the water-based fluid. For example, drilling fluids may, at times, contain small amounts of oil, emulsified or admixed with the drilling fluid, the oil coming either from an oil formation drilled into or, under certain conditions, can be purposely added. 40

The present water-based, drilling fluids containing the subject composition described above and having a pH within the range of from at least about 8 to 12.0, have been found to be stable to temperature, the presence of various salts and to the presence of conventional drilling fluid additives. 45

Other water loss controllers need not be present. Further, the present drilling fluids are substantially non-corrosive and non-destructive to metal equipment commonly used in drilling operations. 45

The subject composition can be used with conventional bore hole drilling equipment in manners known to those skilled in the art to efficiently and effectively drill bore holes into subterranean formations. The water loss control properties of drilling fluids containing said composition permit more 50 efficient drilling of the bore hole when circulating the fluid while drilling. 50

The following Examples are given for illustrative purposes. All parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

#### EXAMPLE I

##### Formation of Polyvinyl Alcohol/Aldehyde (PVA/A) Products

A. 5.625 parts of a commercially obtained polyvinyl alcohol having a weight average molecular weight of 125,000 and 87% hydrolyzed (Gelvatol 20—90) was dissolved in 94.375 parts water. The pH of the solution was adjusted to 5.0 with dilute hydrochloric acid. 1.013 parts of paraformaldehyde (50 per cent of stoichiometry) was added to the solution which was then heated to 60°C with stirring and maintained at that temperature for 30 minutes. The solution was allowed to cool, and had its pH 55 adjusted to 9.5 with a 50% sodium hydroxide solution. 55

B. A second polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde product was formed by initially dissolving 11.25 parts of the commercial polyvinyl alcohol described above in 88.75 parts of water and then adjusting the pH of the solution to 3.0 with dilute HCl. 3.83 parts paraformaldehyde (100% stoichiometry) was added and the mixture was stirred and heated to 85°C and maintained at this temperature for 60 minutes. After 60

cooling, the solution was diluted with an equal part of water and the pH of the solution was adjusted to 9.5 with a 50% sodium hydroxide solution.

#### EXAMPLE II

5 by mixing 6 parts of commercially obtained bentonite (Wyoming bentonite) was prepared by mixing 6 parts of commercially obtained bentonite with 94 parts of water overnight. 41.7 parts of the formed slurry was diluted with 58.3 parts of water. Four parts of this resultant bentonite slurry was mixed with 1 part of the polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde product described in Example I(A) to give an aqueous composition containing 2 per cent bentonite and 1.3 per cent polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde. The fluid loss characteristics of the formed aqueous system were determined according to API procedure RP 13B at ambient temperature and 100 psi (7 kg./sq. cm.) pressure. Total fluid loss was 9.4 ml/30 min; spurt was 1.8 ml and corrected fluid loss was 7.6 ml/30 min. These results are given in Table I below and compared to control samples of each component separately.

10 For comparative purposes, control samples were prepared from the original aqueous slurry of bentonite and from the polyvinyl alcohol product of Example I(A) to determine fluid loss properties of each. Further, a sample of polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde product containing 2.85 per cent Glen Rose Shale 15 to provide non-silicate solids was also tested. The tests were performed according to API procedure RP 13B and the results are given in Table I below.

TABLE I

Sample	Bentonite(%)	PVA/ALD(%)	GRS(%)	TFL	SP	CFL
I	2	1.3	—	9.4	1.8	7.6
II	2	—	—	22.5	1.7	20.8
III	—	1.5	—	>200		>200
IV	—	1.5	2.8	>100		>100

20 The above data illustrates the substantially superior fluid loss inhibiting properties attained when using the combination of bentonite and PVA/aldehyde.

20

#### EXAMPLE III

The procedure of Example II above was repeated except that the polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde product used was that of Example I(B). The samples were tested for high temperature-high pressure water loss control according to API procedure RP 13B at 163°C/500 psi (35 kg./sq. cm.) pressure differential. The data in Table II below shows that substantially superior results are obtained from samples having the combination of components than from samples of each component separately.

25

TABLE II

Sample <sup>(a)</sup>	Bentonite(%)	PVA/ALD(%)	TFL	SP	CFL
1	2.85	1.5	19.6	2.6	17.0
2	2.85	—	45.6	2.0	43.6
3	—	1.5	>200		>200

(a) each sample contained a small amount of ferrochrome lignosulfonate as a dispersant

#### EXAMPLE IV

The procedure of Example II was repeated except that calcium bentonite was used instead of sodium bentonite. Calcium bentonite was prepared by adding 0.3 part calcium chloride to a 6 per cent aqueous dispersion of commercial sodium bentonite to cause exchange of cations. The results are as shown in Table III below.

30

TABLE III

Sample	Bentonite(%)	PVA/ALD(%)	TFL	SP	CFL
1	4.8	1.6	8.0	0.6	7.4
2	4.8	—	62.0	—	62.0
3	—	1.5	>200	—	>200

## EXAMPLE V

A polyvinyl alcohol/aldehyde product was formed by initially dissolving 50 parts of 87 per cent hydrolyzed polyvinyl alcohol as used in Example I in 150 parts an aqueous solution which contained 16 per cent sodium sulfate salt. The pH of the solution was adjusted to 3.0 with 10 per cent sulfuric acid solution. 17 parts of paraformaldehyde were then added. The mixture was heated to 60°C and maintained at this temperature for 30 minutes. The pH was then adjusted to 7-8 with 50 per cent solution of NaOH. The precipitate product was filtered, washed and dried at 50°C for 16 hours under vacuum.

5 10 A 5 per cent attapulgite clay slurry was prepared by mixing for 10 minutes, a mixture of water and clay which when passed through a stack of sieves gave the following particle distribution: 1.3% on 20 mesh; 5.7% on 40 mesh; 13.3% on 60 mesh; 21% on 100 mesh; 23.5 on 140 mesh; 9.5% on 200 mesh; and 25.5% as fines.

15 15 8 parts of the above polyvinyl alcohol/paraformaldehyde product was dispersed in 92 parts water. One part of the polymer dispersion was mixed with 4 parts of the clay dispersion. The fluid loss of the resultant composition (Sample 2) was determined in the same manner as described in Example II above. In addition, a sample (Sample 1) of clay dispersion diluted 4:1 with water was tested for comparative purposes.

20 20 The clay-polymer aqueous composition was then subjected to elevated temperature of 120°C for 16 hours with agitation and under a nitrogen atmosphere. The sample (Sample 3) was cooled to ambient temperature and retested. An additional sample (Sample 4) was heated, as above and then subjected to high shear rates by circulating the sample through a capillary tube (I.D. = 0.0314 inch or 0.8 mm.) for 30 minutes to give an approximate calculated shear rate of 25,000 sec<sup>-1</sup>. The fluid loss control of these samples were also determined. The results are given in Table IV below.

TABLE IV

Sample	Attapulgite(%)	PVA/ALD(%)	TFL	SP	CFL
25	1*	4.0	—	>100	—
	2	4.0	1.6	5.7	—
	3	4.0	1.6	12.5	2.6
	4	4.0	1.6	5.2	—

\* For comparative Purpose

## EXAMPLE VI

The materials, processes and procedures of Example V above were repeated except that the initially formed 5 per cent attapulgite slurry was substituted by a 3.8 per cent slurry of sepiolite. The sepiolite slurry was formed by mixing 3.8 parts of sepiolite having a particle size distribution of: 1% on 20 mesh (0.84 mm); 5.8% on 40 mesh (0.42 mm); 14.7% on 60 mesh (0.25 mm); 22.1% on 100 mesh (0.149 mm); 18.3% on 140 mesh (0.105 mm); 12.5% on 200 mesh (0.074 mm) and 25.3% as fines with 96.2 parts artificially formed sea water according to the formulation disclosed by Bruijewicz in *The Oceans* by H. U. Sverdrup *et al*, Prentice Hall, 1961, page 186. The sea water contained 106 parts NaCl; 20.9 parts MgCl<sub>2</sub> 6H<sub>2</sub>O; 13.2 parts MgSO<sub>4</sub>; 6.1 parts CaCl<sub>2</sub> 2H<sub>2</sub>O; 2.9 parts KCl; 0.8 parts NaHCO<sub>3</sub>; and 0.3 part NaBr with sufficient H<sub>2</sub>O to make a 4000 parts sample of sea water.

30 35 The samples were formed and tested in the same manner as described in Example V above. Sample 1 is a comparative sample using sepiolite alone. Sample 2 was sepiolite-polymer composition of the subject invention. Sample 3 was the same as Sample 2 except subjected to elevated temperature and agitation for extended period. Sample 4 was the same as Sample 3 except it was further subjected to high shear rates of 25,000 sec<sup>-1</sup> for 30 min. The results are given in Table V below.

40 40

TABLE V

Sample	Sepi lit (%)	PVA/ALD(%)	TFL	SP	CFL
1	3.0	—	>100	—	>100
2	3.0	1.6	7.4	—	7.4
3	3.0	1.6	8.3	—	8.3
4	3.0	1.6	5.0	—	5.0

## CLAIMS

1. A composition capable of imparting fluid loss control to aqueous systems comprising a mixture of (a) a solid, particulate silicate or alumino-silicate material in combination with (b) a reaction product formed in an aqueous medium having a pH of about 5.5 or lower between polyvinyl alcohol having an average molecular weight of at least 20,000 with at least about 1 to 200 per cent of stoichiometry of an aldehyde-containing or -generating agent; the ratio of component (a) to component (b) being at least about 0.75:1 to 3:1. 5

2. A composition according to Claim 1, wherein the component (a) is a solid, particulate material containing kaolinite, halloysite, montmorillonite or illite or a mixture thereof. 10

3. A composition according to Claim 1, wherein the component (a) is attapulgite, sepiolite, bentonite or kaolin. 10

4. A composition according to Claim 3, wherein the component (a) is a bentonite clay having exchange cation primarily of sodium. 15

5. A composition according to Claim 3, wherein the component (a) is a bentonite clay having exchange cation primarily of calcium. 15

6. A composition according to any of Claims 1 to 5, wherein the polyvinyl alcohol has a weight average molecular weight of from about 90,000 to 200,000 and is at least about 75 per cent hydrolyzed. 20

7. A composition according to Claim 6, wherein the polyvinyl alcohol is from about 80 to 95 per cent hydrolysed. 20

8. A composition according to any of Claims 1 to 7, wherein the aldehyde agent is para-formaldehyde or formaldehyde. 25

9. A composition according to any of Claims 1 to 7, wherein the aldehyde agent is a tri(C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>3</sub>alkoxymethyl) melamine or hexa(C<sub>1</sub>—C<sub>3</sub>alkoxymethyl) melamine. 25

10. A composition according to any of Claims 1 to 9, wherein the component (b) is formed with the aldehyde agent in from about 2 to 50 stoichiometric per cent and in an aqueous medium having a pH of from about 2 to 4.5. 30

11. A composition according to any of Claims 1 to 9, wherein the component (a) is bentonite and the component (b) is formed with the aldehyde agent in at least 30 per cent of stoichiometry. 30

12. A composition according to Claim 11, wherein the component (b) is formed with the aldehyde agent in from about 30 to 50 stoichiometric per cent. 30

13. A composition according to any of Claims 1 to 9, wherein the component (b) is formed with the aldehyde agent in at least 5 per cent of stoichiometry. 35

14. A composition according to Claim 13, wherein the component (b) is formed with the aldehyde agent in from about 5 to 30 stoichiometric per cent. 35

15. A composition according to Claim 1, substantially as described in any one of Examples II to VI.

16. A water-based drilling fluid suitable for circulating in a bore hole while drilling the bore hole into subterranean formations comprising water, a weighting agent and, as fluid-loss controller, a composition according to any of the preceding claims in a proportion from about 1 to 15 per cent by weight based on the weight of the water present in the said fluid, the said fluid being maintained at a pH of from about 8 to 12. 40

17. A process of drilling a bore hole into a subterranean formation using conventional bore hole drilling equipment, in which the drilling fluid used is as claimed in Claim 16.